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#### The Square Deal in the Tariff.

Our observant and impartial contempopary the Indianapolis News remarks that it is becoming clearer every day that many Republicans are now demanding a revision of the schedules at the reat session of Congress. Estimating the favorable and adverse influences, the Indianapolis News says:

Superable obstacle, but only that it will be a formi dable obstacle. It seems well to remind the reformers of what they will have to go up against There is so far no evidence of interest in this grea aubject on the part of the Senate of the United

"No time need be spent on the President-fo we know that he is 'all right'-unless perhaps it may be necessary to show him that now is the time Even with Speaker Cannon in the chair, the House may be trusted to yield to some extent to the pub He demand. Therefore, the center of the opposing line is the Senate of the United States. It may be possible to pierce it, or to flank it out of its position. But no campaign can accomplish anything that t not conducted by men who understand very clearly that the Senare is the most determined enemy o

The day has passed when it is necessary for a good Republican to say, as stance, twenty years ago: "I am a Reafterward." The inviolability of the Dingley schedules is no longer a test article of Republican faith. Not only a Republican President or a Republican member of the House of Representatives, but even a Republican Senator of the United States may proclaim himself, openly and with good conscience, a Republican, a protectionist, and a tariff revisionist not afterward, but simul-

taneously. We venture the prediction that there will be much evidence of precound interest in this great subject on the part of the United States Senate whenever President ROOSEVELT decides that the time has come for applying to fossilized tariff rates the beautiful principle of the The negro question has been thrown square deal.

### Canadian Imperialism.

While there are many who regard the discussion as purely academic, there is no doubt that serious consideration is given to proposals for a confederation of the British West India islands with the Dominion of Canada. Not long ago such a confederation.

which is either negro or Indian. For many years the colonies have been of little benefit to the mother country, and except as to her administration she has been of no very important benefit to approximate \$45,000,000 a year, of which England supplies about one-third. The exports approximate \$38,000,000, England taking a little less than one-third. Canada already has a \$19,000,000 commerce with these colonies, about threequarters of which is import, and she has also a fair business with other West Indian countries and with lands bordering on

There is plenty of reason for doubt of its success, but the movement is nevertheless interesting.

#### The Provocation of Race Animosity for Political Ends.

for the furtherance of the ends of po- the Democracy is: litical schemers are commended by newspapers representative of both political parties. Among those journals is the perpetuate in this new country the racial now that Democracy is the nation. animosities of the old."

by any of the representatives of the highest Jewish intelligence in New York, it has been rather in unwittingly allowing themselves to be used by political marplots to stir up race animosities than in any desire on their own part to precipitate that grave danger.

The accession of hundreds of thousands of Jews by immigration in the last ten or fifteen years has imposed on the rich and philanthropic men of that race already established here a heavy burden of anxiety and also of practical expense. These foreign Jews have come to New York refugees from political and social proscription and persecution, and almost uniformly they have been very poor, bringing with them a very small average of money, and also strangers to our language and customs. They have introduced in this country a Jewish problem of extraordinary gravity for the members of that race of long American citizenship, and societies and individuals have done their best to handle it. It is aggravated, moreover, by differences in the interpretation of Judaistic

Americanized Jow and his newly ap-In newspapers representative of the

inbending orthodox Jawry we read attacks on the other party, and individual members of it, so bitter and even so continuellous that they would be fiercely resented by the whole race if they were music from gentile ranks. We have printed many letters from the more liberal and broad minded Jews, but never without provoking replice from the other side which have been usually so violent in tone as to make their publication inadvisable.

It appears, therefore, that there is material enough lying loose in the great Jewish community of New York, now approaching a million in number, out of which to get a dangerous confiagration of race animosities a fire which might burn hardly less fiercely among Jews themselves than among other and surrounding races. We have refused and shall continue resolutely to refuse to assist in kindling the flame.

The Jews of New York, however, have become a political factor whose potential importance, provided they can be held together as a race politically, is so obvious that conscienceless strategy is employed by certain malign influences in politics to bring about such a solidarity for the furtherance of personal and partizan ends. We pointed out yesterday one of these schemes, and in the coming municipal campaign we are likely to see the spirit exemplified in it carried to a still more dangerous extreme. Its peril is that it might provoke a counterblast

of race animosity. This danger, however, will be averted the more surely the more Jews learn of this plot to exploit their race in pursuance of a malign political scheme The rumpus that has been raised over the State Librarian was the initiation of the plot. As Dr. Funk tells the Her ild. "Dr. Dewey is not being driven from out of his position because of his alleged prejudice against the Jews, as many have tried to show, but because he stands in the way of certain political bosses who want to use the State Library THEODORE ROOSEVELT said, in sub- for political patronage." Doubtless such particular greed was one of the first publican first, and a tariff reformer animating causes of the movement, but the larger and more present impulse is a purpose to provoke Jewish animosity and consolidate it for a more genera political purpose—as a method of getting both State patronage and the rich municipal patronage.

The game has been played so bung lingly that the Jews are warned of the use it is proposed to make of them and of the peril for their race which would be involved if the trick was successful.

#### Anointing the Fetish.

It is admitted by the Democratic opponents of Judge Lewis, the Republican candidate for Governor of Virginia, that he is an unexceptionable candidate. out of Virginia politics. What, then, is the appeal of the Virginia Democrats to the voters in this apparently new condition of parties, and what is the line of division between parties?

We learn from the Norfolk Virginian Pilot that the Hon. CLAUDE SWANSON, the Democratic candidate for Governor, "is a consistent exponent of the princithe Canadian Maritime Board of Trade | ples for which Democracy has always passed, unanimously, a resolution that stood in Virginia." Democracy in Viran appeal be made to the Dominion ginia and every other State has "stood Government to move in the direction of for" a very miscellaneous lot of things in the last hundred years and more. Including British Guiana and British Even in very recent years it has "stood, Honduras, England's possessions in and like the rest of Democracy, now for bordering on West Indian waters cover silver and now for gold. These little about 130,000 square miles. The total variations are fleeting accidents and are these organizations more numerous, population of the various areas approxi- incidents, we suppose. The principles mates 1,700,000, a large percentage of are essential, immortal, immutable, and

usually undiscoverable. The Richmond Times-Despatch helps us a little in the search for these treasures. "The Democratic party," it seems, "is the party of the masses." For a numthem. The total imports of the region | ber of years, then, the "masses" have been, as they are still, in the minority. Singular situation for them. A Democrat, moreover, is "the captain of his soul." This phrase of Mr. HENLEY'S leads us, however, to the old, old path:

"Those great underlying principles of popular government upon which the republic was founded.

We notice that for his part Mr. BRYAN. the most popular and powerful Democrat, wants to get rid of certain "underlying" principles incorporated in the Constitution. For him the direct election of Senators, the initiative and referendum, direct popular instead of representative government. But if we can't find out just what the Virginia Demo-Remarks made by us on the peril of cratic underlying principles are, at least provoking race animosity and prejudice the Times-Despatch can show us what

"Whether the majority or the minority, the Democracy is the nation."

This seems to be another comic ver-Herald of Rochester in this State; but sion of "we are the people." The Hon. hat paper is misinformed as to the atti- | CLAUDE SWANSON is an excellent Demotude of conspicuous representatives of crat. Are the Virginia Democrats to the Jewish race. It instances several support him because he represents the prominent Jewish financiers of New York | Democracy and that is the nation? as making the mistake of seeking "to State's rights must be thoroughly dead

But the Times-Despatch hurrals for If there has been any mistake made | Mr. Swanson because the Republican party is the bogy man and because the word "Democratic" is sacred and

" As for the Republican party, its very name is hateful to the people of Virginia as a whole. That | Under the direction of his sister he helped party has since its very foundation been the enemy of Virginia and of the entire South, and no matter how respectable its candidates for office may be. they are the representatives of the hateful and hated Republican party, and the great body of Virginia voters will treat them as such on election day. It Judge Lewis had been a life long Democrat and were to-day the nominee of the Democratic party for Governor of Virginia, we should be pleased to give him our support, but as he has been a lifelong Republican, and as he is the nominee of the Repub lican party for Governor of Virginia, we shall do

everything in our power to defeat him." This is what you may call the Bloody Shirt turned inside out. It may do for she was jealous. Scores of innocent now, but we doubt if the young men of persons were endangered by her act, Virginia will long allow themselves to be frightened by old threadbare bugaboos or bow meekly and submissively to the the peace of the people of New York Democratic fetish. The Republican party of Virginia must win or be beaten finally on the merits, the actual merits. We hope and expect to see all this talk | she keep out of the State of New York.

lican party laughed out of court. There on now no reason why Southern Demoequally as Whig and Democrat in earlier days; and may the better man win!

#### The Murder of Mr. Thompson.

In an article reviewing the facts, so far as they are known, of the murder of JACOR HALR THOMPSON, the Times of yesterday recorded three incidents of particular interest. These were:

At the Hotel St. James this lifes (that Mr. Tenseson had not been cobbed; seemed sten to be in the ascendency along with Dr. De Benuered wast's theory of apoptety. The Coroner had been notified by Flower Hospital, on had disn the potter of the West Porty seventh street station. notel notified nobody and covered up the clues by cleaning up the coom and washing the blond of the wall beside which Mr. Thousean had been

In a few hours Coroner Schot.en arrived, and after talking to the manager of the botel, the botel physician, and viewing the room where the tragedy ecurred, announced that Mr. THOMPSON had died of apoplesy, that his wounds were the result of striking his head against the bookcase beside which he was found. Some hours later it was learned that Dr. Schoten had rendered this opinion with out having seen the body."

Commissioner McApoo took a personal interes in the case, and, accompanied by detectives who had already searched the room at the Hotel St James, made a search to satisfy himself. In look ing around the room Mr. McApoo's eyes fell upon s square wooden box. He asked what was in it. He was informed that none of the police knew what

Thus it appears that the police authorities never had an opportunity to study the scene of the crime as it was when the dying man was discovered, that the Coroner gave snap judgment as to the cause of death without making any examination of the body, and that the policemen detailed to the case overlooked at least one possible clue until their attention was drawn to it by the head of their service, a man who is not skilled in detecting crime and who does not pretend to be. The action of the hotel manager in cleaning the room is intelligible, however unfortunate its consequences. The Coroner acted as New Yorkers have learned to expect these useless officials to behave. He furnished another and convincing argument in favor of the abolition of the office he holds. As for the incomplete character of the search made by the detectives first on the scene, it is but one of many incidents that go to show the futility of the system under which it is attempted to transform capable patrolmen into expert criminal takers by merely taking them out of uniform and changing

their official designations. It is apparent that the police have been handicapped heavily from the start in their search for the murderer of Mr. THOMPSON by the action of the hotel keeper, the Coroner and by their own limitations. Nevertheless, the quest is not a hopeless one, and the difficulties

it offers may be overcome. It is evident that Mr. McADoo understands the necessity of finding and bringing to punishment the murderer of Mr. THOMPSON, and the personal efforts the Commissioner is making to solve the mystery give promise that the investigation will not be dropped and the case pigeonholed merely because in the first week that passed after its discovery the authorities failed to reach a solution.

## A Piece of Feminine Realty.

At the first fall meeting of the Deborah Woman's Club of Chicago various speakers told of the helpful and many sided activities of women's clubs. Nowhere more intelligent and with a wider civic, patriotic and philanthropic range of labor and good influence than in Chicago. They have done much to improve the condition of child labor. The Juvenile Court there is their work, and they mean to bring about the construction of a separate Children's Court House. Their settlement clubs have cheered up the surrounding quarters. They take a keen interest in all municipal problems. "When I think of our poor Mayor and the State's Attorney grappling with the multitude of questions that daily arise, said the president of the Deborah club,

"I have a feeling of pity." We agree heartily with the true words of appreciation and praise for clubwomen's work that were heard at this meeting. Especially do we commend to trousered growlers with clubs of their own these remarks by one clubwoman:

" The men who criticize the clubs, claiming that they lure women from the home, must remember that conditions have changed because of our com plex life. Rather than luring us from the homes the club gives us better homes. We are better mothers because of the ideas received at our meetings. We become better counselors for our children."

But the golden and final word is this sentence of the president's: " Women now own the earth."

They do. Will they let Mere Man lag superfluously on it or will they wipe him out, bid him be off, evade, erump?

Monsteur Daurignac and Mrs. Young ROMAIN DAURIGNAC, brother of the gifted and enterprising THERESE HUM-BERT, has just been liberated from a French prison in which he served a term for the part he played in the wonderful swindle of the "Crawford millions." to dupe Paris with the story of the grateful American capitalist, and many moneylenders, looking for profit out of the pressing necessities of the family, found themselves shorn where they expected to shear. DAURIGNAC has come to this country, and he is not to be allowed to land. The United States is not willing to receive the criminals of Europe within its

borders. Out in Minnesota is a woman, Mrs. Young, who in a public place attempted, by shooting, to kill a woman of whom a crime under the penal code, and one of the most serious offenses against known to the law. Yet to Mrs. Young was promised, and she is enjoying, immunity from prosecution on condition that obligations between the more liberal about the "hateful and hated" Repub. Her mental disease or griminal proper-

sity is unrestrained by the law because of a convenient "arrangement" to which the authorities of New York State gave

their consent. It is sound public policy that excludes DAUBIGNAC from the United States. It is a very different policy that protects Mrs. Young from prosecution as long as she keeps outside the boundaries of the State of New York.

# The sloutes errotted apropother forty five women for the state of the from the day's erect

Another incident illustrative of the in telligent and scientific manner in which the most complex problems forced upon it by the conditions of life in New York.

By some strange inadvertence the Massa-chusette Probibitionists totally ignored the candidacy for Governor of NELSON APPLE-TON MILES, who only a year ago "was prominently mentioned as a possible Prohibi-

The Massachusetta Prohibitionista are nothing if not radical. They do not believe in the pursuit of the demon of unrighteousness around the stump of evasion One of their declarations was this: "We believe that all money received by the Government from the liquor traffic in the form of

tat. Heense or internal revenue is but a form graft, which makes the people partners in th to the taxpayer to desire its continue The candidate for Lieutenant-Governo on the cold water ticket in Maseachusetts

is one of the SMITHS of Dalton. There

are many SMITHS in Dalton. Mr. WILLARD WYLIE, the candidate for Governor, will evidently set up an aggressive fight. Under the banner of WYLIE and SMITH and with the motto, "No Government Graft Through Internal Revenue," a clean sweep should be made of every temperance town in Massachusetts.

#### THE NEW AND THE OLD SOUTH. A Striking Comparison Made by a Southern Farmer.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: correspondent asks what has become chivalry, the high toned bearing of the ruling class in the Southern States, and why the South elects men like Vardaman, Woodward,

Tillman and Jeff Davis to office.

Evidently he has not visited the South of recent years and does not appreciate the fact that it is no longer an aristocracy, but a de mocracy. The South is immensely pros-perous, but neither the old slaveholder nor

his sons are prosperous. This is the rule, with many notable exceptions.

I have in mind a young man who some twenty years ago was working a one mule crop as a tenant; to-day he is president of the twenty years ago was working a one mule crop as a tenant; to-day he is president of the most prosperous bank and largest cotton factory of his town and probably worth as much as the aggregate worth of any twenty-five slaveholders' sons in his county. This young man is no exception to the rule prevailing over the entire South.

These men are the real power in the South. They hate the negro and they do not waste any unnecessary love on the negro's old time master. There is something in a Tillman and a Vardaman that appeals to this dominant class in the South.

The reason John Sharp Williams is an exception to the rule is because his district is owned by a few landowners who still work their lands with negro tenants. Let the oncoming tide of poor white boys from the mountain regions of Alabama, Georgia, North and South Carolina touch Mr. Williams's Congress district and he will be superseded by Vardaman or a man like him. This is the cost of the eventual elimination of the negro and his aristocratic master.

It is up to Northern cities like Chicago, Indianapolis, Pittsburg, Washington and New York to say what is eventually going to be done with the negro; and as to the old time Southerner, he is dead, and with him has gone across the river much of courage, character, courtesy and all the elements going to make a "gentleman".

New York, Sept. 12.

Merited Praise for New York City Railway

Merited Praise for New York City Railway

Employees.

To the Editor of the Sun-Sir: In all the matter printed regarding the elevated railway acci-dent I have not found any mention of the men who

endered the quickest mean the employees of the Metropolitan Street Railway, of whom twenty-five or thirty came at once and did yeoman service to the living and the dead: more than either the firemen or the police te said with no wish to disparage either fire The Metropolitan men were better able to help

from the fact that they came with two complete emergency outflut—the wagons and crews from the Fiftieth and Thirty-second street stations. There were also several tacks in use at the Ninth avenue car barns, with which the trucks of the wrecked cars were raised quickly, making it possible to take out the dead. In this gruesome work the Metropolitan men had the largest part. It is indeed wholly due to them—to their readiness and sympathy, that the scene of the accident was so outckly and surely brought back to normal con Yet it is more than a question if the In debt of gratitude they owe the workers of a rival organization

t seems to me a fine, even a touching thing, that for such awful work and willing not to vaunt them selves over doing it. The doing would have bee enough if it had come in their own day's from a task so appailing it made the strongest turn sick and faint

#### MARTHA MCCULLOCH WILLIAMS. NEW YORK, Sept. 16.

The Loud Voices of New York. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Why should your communicant in The Sun of Thursday com-plain of the loud voices of New Yorkers which he hears on the street, in cars, on the "L," in the sub-way, in house, factory and store? What's the matter with the man? Doesn't he hear the noise Yorkers to talk loud? By Jove, it's all we can d to make ourselves heard, and those who have the loudest voices are the ones who are the best off. Doesn't he know that we are going in for loud-voice culture? We use the megaphone as a personal adjunct if we don't secure sufficient vocal strength by cultivation of the natural organs Loud voices, indeed? Of course they are loud and they've got to be that way to meet the com-petition. Your communicant is straining at a murmur and swallowing a thunderous roar. What?

Signs Along the Highway. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Str: Commenting upon a communication in Thursday's Sun on "Grammar on the Highway," let me call your attention to a sign in the window of a vacant short under a large apartment house on Broadway at Fifty-fifth street. This sign now reads: "This place has moved to," some number somewhere Several weeks ago the sign read: "This place move to," &c. But the place still seems to be

there. Incidentally I may say that this style of

English prevails in that neighborhood, for not a

YELLER.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.

t while ago I saw some of it on a sign a few locks away in Seventh avenue LEW YORK, Sept. 14. A New Phase of the Strenuous Life. O peace purveying Theodore. Watch o'er Alsace-Lorraine Don't let the French and German pull Give Sweden counsel save; Succinctly cuss The Caucasus Where riots are the rage.

O pax vobiscum Theodore. our duties don't forget The Kurds in far Armenia Need admonition yet; all revolution scarred. A missive send

To recommend The Portsmouth Navy Yard O kings! get Theodore's receipt To kill the warlike germ (And see that "Oyster Bay" is stamped Distinctly on each term) He'll settle every quarrel And, till the ages cease.

Who cornered all

THE CHIPPEWAS AS THEY ARE,

Sussemet. Minn., Sopt. 14 - A year ager this fown was the jumping of place at the head waters of the Mississippi. There was no rational to the Red Lake Reservation where the Chippens lives a life as nearly approaching the aboriginal as pos-sible. The fifty miles between Hemidji and the reservation were covered every day by an express constating of a cart and driver in the Clovernment service. spreas drove over some of the worst corduray roads in the country, and to the

stranger it was a marvel that any human being would dare to make this frip in the terrible winter westiger of morthern Minne tota. In a month the new railway will change all this

The Indiana at Red Lake seem to be cut of from civilization and from whicky, but there is a little ratiway which leads to Ne bish, where whisky could always be obbackground for a group of drunken squaws with their attendant children. One of the equaws, whose head had been broken by an equally drunken buck, was calmly gyrat ing with her hands extended in order show off a pair of very large kid gloves which she had purchased in this extremely fashionable place. No doubt these adornments represented the last of a Government payment. Nearly all the crimes committed by the Chippewas are the result of the lawless selling of whisky, against which the Covernment at present is taking serious measures; the State seems to be painfully remiss. There is no eccentric Puritanism in demanding that existing laws shall be enforced, nor does it follow that the objection to exciting the worst passions of thes unfortunate natives means any interfer ence with the right of the American citizen to drink as much whisky as he can without interfering with law and order. Permit me to give one or two pictures from real life, taken on the spot, of the effects of sordid avarice and of neglect by the Stat authorities, who seem to be amazingly

In Bemidji, a very prosperous town, found even the best citizens decidedly noncommittal as to the extent of the looseness with which the whisky dealers interpreted their rights, but once outside the town I discovered from my own obser vation that any Indian could procure just as much whisky as he could buy. This is of course, as true of the lumbermen, who transfer, almost as soon as they receive it a half year's wages to the liquor dealers but the lumbermen are not wards of the Government, nor does anybody assume to stand toward them in loco parentis. Again whisky does not make a raving flend or a furious maniac of a "lumberjack." The "lumberjack" is not maddened or made murderous by firewater, nor does it kill him. When he dies after a debauch his death occurs from the terrible quantity of antidotes, such as somebody's bone liniment and other powerful medicines, which he consumes in large quantities for the alcohol that they contain-for, once in the woods there is no whisky for him. With the Chippewas it is different

lenient to the whisky interests.

Whisky to them brings madness and murder-but to return to the living pictures. The other day a buck who was engaged in toting supplies for the reservation overcharged himself on the way with all the whisky he could buy. A few hours afterward he was discovered on the ground with his neck broken. The circumstance was too usual to call for any comment. Not long after this a squaw was discovered struggling along the road carrying a papoose which was bleeding horribly. She herself was somewhat disabled from the effects of a kick which she had received from the buck to whom at this particular time she belonged and from a copious supply of whisky. Some yards ahead were three or four wagons in which rode a band of frightfully intoxicated Indians, from whose company she had been playfully but not maliciously elected. This circumstance, too, was looked on by the homesteaders who were following the same road as something so usual as to call for no particular attention. The remedy for this condition of things lies entirely with the State authorities, and not at present with the Federal Government.

Observers of the condition of the Indians here do not take an optimistic view of their future. "Once an Indian always an Indian" is the conclusion that experienced men out here seem to have come to. It is almost as impossible, it seems, to civilize a Chippewa as it is to civilize a jack rabbit. As to the half-breeds it is a different question, but there seems to be in many of them the tendency to follow in the ways of their red ancestors. No amount of educationif our self-righteous system of instructing the Indians can be called education-induces the Indians to become good citizens after the manner of the whites. If the world has learned anything of the influence of heredity, none of this knowledge is applied to the case of these people who by a distance of probably two thousand years, are removed from the standards of the most ignorant Norwegian or Swede in this country. Even the ordinary education offered to the young Norwegian or Swede here has its defects, because it tends to make them ambitious to be clerks in cities rather than to follow the example of their hardy fathers and mothers in cultivating the soil. The education of the Indians so far seems to have failed, if its object is to supply them with the standards of the whites. The squaw, after a brief glimpse of the school, reverts to her primal position in the tepee as a beast of burden The buck, in spite of a veneer of book learning, feels it necessary to apply his fist to her as often as he thinks proper, and in spite of the tears of the philanthropist, the average squaw needs to be disciplined at times. For generations she has been ruled by fear, and she expects to be ruled by fear. The only power that has hitherto kept the Indian fairly moral in his relations in the family is that of religion. And here the Catholics and the Anglicans are both doing good work. But it is admitted that the main influence in Indian life that makes for righteousness is the control exercised by the confessional. The family relations of Indians, when they are not Christians, among themselves are governed by a pagan code of traditions.

Christianity which can uphold the fear of the Lord is the most effective kind for the Indian in his present state. Once out of sight of the priest the Chippewa has not any deeply rooted prejudice against polygamy; but unchastity, as understood in the realms of civilization, is not his besetting vice. On this point, perhaps, the testimony of some of the not too scrupulous "lumber jacks" is probably the most valuable as against that of certain writers of fiction who, when not idealizing the Indian, represent him as a carnal monster. The crime for which the Southern negro is frequently lynched is unknown among the Chippewas A white woman on the reservation is very

That the Chippewa does not readily be come an expert farmer is certain; that he cannot, no matter how much time be lavished on his education, adapt himself to any indoor life is equally certain; but that he on fish bunt and trep with an expertness !!

and effectiveness that seem mirrordous to the white man is just as certain. At the same time the white man who studies the can heat them at their own game. Indiana, however, seem to despise the methods of the white men in their own line even when surpassing their own. pace hatred which every fadien scenns to heald in his heart for the white man is reapproach to for this

The Indian in this northern climate

tolerates the white, showing more toleration for the Frenchman than for any other He in the styrest of morabromalmman." tals in his early relations with the whites. gradually accepting them as parts of the inevitable avils of life, but never leving them. The "equal man" the man who marries an Indian woman to looked on as no better than an Indian dog. Even these who know the English language well, have gone through the grammar school and written compositions on the political future of America, will, when they get back to the topes, refuse to ofter a word in English. They not as if it were an unknown language. If they happen to know French they may answer in that language after some besitation. But once in their native haunts they seem to hate the sound of the English tongue. Among the Chippewas the phrase of salutation is evidently a cor-

ruption of the French "bon jour." Ir there could be reserved constantly and forever certain parts of this country in which the Indians themselves would have no fee simple, which could not be sold even by the Government under any pressure, and if these lands-and rivers and lakes could be kept well stocked with game and fish, the Indians might be Christianized and follow a rule of life adapted to their temperament and traditions. As it is, our attempts to put them in the same position as the white man, to teach them to read from the same books, or to live a similar life, must fail.

In the East we are surfeited by psychology as applied to education; and when Dr. Stanley Hall speaks we know that some previous scientific law is to be abrogated, and that little Jack Horner will cease, as by magic, to be egotistical. But let the mind scientists turn West. It is really time the psychologist should examine the minds and the bodies of these Chippewas, with a view to formulating a system which will help them to be sober in mind, clean in body, and to live their lives, not annoyed with a standard which they cannot reach, but according to the traditions which thousands of years have imposed on them. Progress, after all, must follow nature rather than thwart it. MAURICE FRANCIS EGAN.

Ragtime.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: What I particularly objected to in the ragtime next door was the interminable continuity of it. Like liver and bacon, it palled as a steady diet.

But, since the question of the standing of ragtime in good musical society is raised, I shall not run away from your correspondent John Stark, who defends it. It is true that ragtime stirs the and the best of men relish a little of it now and then But stirring the feet is not commonly accepted as an expression of the higher emotions. Wha we need is something to stir the head and heart.

Ragtime is ephemeral. How much of it has been "written" in the last ten years, and where is it? The wind has passed over it, and it is gone. Ragtime has no individuality. It is rhythr without reason. Just as "all coons look alike," so all ragtime sounds alike. Ragtime is insidious. It is a poison, and the young planist who is inoculated with it loses discrimination and appreciation of true harmonic beauty. Technical accuracy is replaced by an according desire of "keap accounts," and the stock

inordinate desire to "keep a-going," and the stoc nodulations of ragtime appear as the unsurpassa ble some of melodic composition.

When I was a boy a dime novel would fill m

veins with fever and pucker my flesh with fearfu joy. That was ragtime. I have since learned that there is a literature that fills the heart and mind with an exaltation of a different kind, more

mind with an exattation of a statisfying, lasting, and therefore more satisfying. How I have said that ragtime is ephemeral. How few things are not! When one is in the decline of life, and the fires of youth have burned low, he has more inclination to weigh things at their true value and he then perceives that most of the passions of his life were follies, that most of his ambitions were will o'the wisps, and that most of the roals he strove for with impatient eagerness that would not be denied when once attained were not worth the effort. OLD MAN.

JAMATCA Sent 14

A Monument to Three Honest Men. TOTHE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: We should erect a monument to three distinguished men recently deceased. The epitaph on the monument erected to the memory of Sir Christopher Wren, the cele brated architect of St. Paul's Cathedral in London might well be copied for an inscription: "Si monu-mentum queris, circumspice." The reason for the necessity of such monuments is this: While we are diligent in the exposure of venality, we rarely recognize the integrity and nobility of characte displayed by men holding prominent and respon sible positions, though our whole moral and reli-gious system is built upon the theory that not only should the guilty be punished, but the virtuous

should be rewarded. The three distinguished men alluded to as Connecticut, and Col. Greene, the president of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Compan who, although they had opportunities for persona enrichment, not only led lives of diligence and integrity, but left slender resources to their heirs and descendants

That their names and examples may not be for gotten is the object of this letter.

WILLIAM WILLIAMS. BRISTOL, R. I., Sept. 8. Mr. Roosevelt and the Nobel Prize.

TO THE POITOR OF THE SUN—SIF: Backed by manimous public opinion, a most authentic and epresentative Norwegian newspaper contains the following lines in its laudation of the "President

"Surely every one in our country will regret tha the Storthing is unable to present this year's peace prize to the grand peacemaker of Washington The President now stands as a matter of course The rules, however, require the car didate to be proposed in a fixed way before Feb. 1 of each year. "But it leaves no doubt that President Roosevel

will be duly proposed and presented with the Nobel prize next year. And it would be a great pleasure to the Norwegian people to honor a statesmar whose sympathetic and conspicuous personality is admired by no other nation more than by our own small one-that in him perceives the ideal of ; leading statesman." NEW YORK, Sept. 16.

A Jew on His Race in New York. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Str: Jews are no lifterent from any other people. I claim no particular distinction for my race over any other We are attending to our business and let other do the same. We do not forbid any one from stopping at any of the hotels we are stopping at nor do we refuse to sell lots or houses to our gent neighbors. We are mingling freely with all good society. In business we have never been guilty of discriminating against any one, Jew or gentile We have our faults, like others, but I must here as-sert that, considering the large population of Jews in New York, we are making a very creditable dis-

play as to behavior. I am a Jew and proud of my ancestry, and so there are thousands of others. We love our neighbors, as dictated to us by our Ten Commandments "With malice toward none and charity for all MORRIS SIMON. NEW YORK, Sept. 14.

Foreigners in the American Society of Elec-trical Engineers.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: On looking over the membership list of the American Society of Electrical Engineers I find that there are 511 members classified as under foreign countries are domictled in the British Empire, Canada alone being down for 116 members.

Another matter of interest: Russia has four members, and up to date Japan has twenty five J. A. BURNETT MONTRBAL, Sept. 15.

> New Tar Heel Poetess From the Statesville Mascot. Single life is a happy life Single life is lovely, I am no man's darling wife, And no man can-control me

## A MAGINTHATE'S DITY

The Preeting of Mes. Young Hefended by an Attarner

To the Entrop of The New miticians of the action of Magazzana In your editorial yesterday is for to only trate is an officer charged with vation of the power as to the presentation only. As to push offeness k ies. Now, the conference beauty him are brought by the complete York are only comment parties to an audings, the friming fode previous a criminal action shall be presented a that boing the only complaint who aratom of criminal procedure person people to present. Up to the time at latter ment the proceedings between plaining and defendant are between two individuals, and the action of the Madistrate who hears they is definitely fixed by the code. If satisfied that the complainant has made not a ran-

The Magistrate has no jurisdiction to to make complaint against apother the sole power to inquire textent in carety nomicide) being vested in the courts of proof. which set through a grand jury. If one refuses to make complaint against another,

which act through a grand jury if one refuses to make complaint against another, unless the refusal is for a corrupt metive, thereby constituting the offense of compounding a felony, the Masistrate has neither the duty nor the power to cause a complaint to be made. To refuse to prosecute another from motives of Christian charity is praise, worthy and not criminal. If there is no prosecution, the Magistrate has no option as to the past, but must discharge the defendant.

To secure the peace in the future a Magistrate having information that a breach of the peace is threatened, may require a person arraigned before him to furnish sureties; but a Magistrate of the city of New York is concerned only with the peace of the State of New York, and if he secures that quite as effectually and more mercifully through the promise of the defendant to leave the State no reason is apparent why he should not do so. It should be understood that in no sense does he banish such a person. Here the Magistrate has authority to exact a penalty or to extend onity. He does the latter, but he makes his mercy dependent upon terms which the rectpient of it is content to accept. She banishes herself, because if unwilling to accept his terms she could remain in this State by giving sureties for the peace if she could find them.

The suggestion that the Magistrate should have held some one for the Grand Jury when no complaint was made before him is unsound. Even if he fails to do so, no harm is done so long as the defendant and other witnesses are still readily found and may be brought before the court to answer any indictment which the Grand Jury may find. The Grand Jury is a body of higher powers than the committing Magistrate, having a right to initiate prosecutions for past offenses which the County, the Magistrate rightly presumes that the jurors do not wish to take cognizance of the case or present an accusation against any one for a supposed offense, it would then be a great impertinence as well as a Freat wrong for him to order some

#### Successful English Herring Fishers.

From the London Daily Mail. The fishermen on the east coast are having a prosperous and profitable season. Herrings are everywhere being caught in large quantities, and the fish are all of good quality. Two Lowestoft luggers, the Request and the Lord Methuen, on Monday landed nearly 230,000 fish, which were sold at from 30s. to 32s. a thousand.
On the same day the Yarmouth steamer Viking sold in Hartlepool 200,000 fish at about 20s. a thousand, while several Yarmouth luggers brought in catches of from eight lasts (80,000) downward.

Salaries Paid Russian Railroad Officers. From the Rattroad Gazette.
From a table printed in the current bulletin of

the International Raliway Congress we have taken the following statement of the salaries paid Rus-sian railroad officers in the year 1901: The system is divided into twenty-two parts. The highest administrative authority on each of these operating lines is the general manager. The highest salary paid a general manager is on the uthwestern system, where he receives \$8,000 as. The least salary paid a general manager s \$2,700, on the Baskutchak system. general managers receive either \$6,000 or \$7,500 each. The salaries of the heads of the permanent way, rolling stock, locomotive, traffic, telegraph and stores departments range in the vicinity of \$3,200. These officers, together with the general managers, are classified as administrative au-

The next class, designated as executive authorities, includes the heads of sections of the permanent way, locomotive, traffic, telegraph and goods departments, and the station masters. The nighest pay in this class goes to the heads of sec ions of the trame department, who average from \$1,200 to \$1,900 per year. Heads of the permanent way department receive about \$1,400; heads of the locomotive department about \$1,000; heads of the telegraph department about \$600, and heads of the goods department as a rule slightly less, although on some roads the goods department section head is paid more than the section head of the telegraph ..

department. Station masters receive about \$400, on the average, and in some cases considerably less. The accounting officers constitute the third general classification and receive pay generally low than the station masters. On a characterist system, the Baltic and Pskov-Riga, there are thirty-three men classified in what is known as central accountancy, and these receive about \$432 each annually.

An Improvement in Locomotives Needed. From Cassier's Magazine.

It is not complimentary to engineering talent that while locomotive boilers have increased enor-

moualy in size during the past ten or twelve years, close on to 100 per cent. in point of heating surface and grate areas, very little has been done to lighten the labors of the locomotive fireman. In stationary boiler practise mechanical stokers long since demonstrated their fitness for the work in hand, and it is unusual nowadays to find a plant of appreciable size in which they have not been made to supplant manual labor. Aboard ship

mechanical stoker progress has been slower—very much slower, in fact—while in connection with Both affoat and ashore in locomotive practise the mechanical stoker seems to have suffered primarily from the overruling aim to save weight and space, and it is these two considerations which will have a large part in shaping its future in this service Firing by hand a locomotive with upward of 3,000 square feet of heating surface is, however, a tax upon human effort much beyond which it will be inexpedien if not impossible, to go; hence either mechanical stoking must shortly be made amenable to the ways of the locomotive designer, or there must be restriction in locomotive fire box

#### dimensions or at least in their further growth. The Fifty-third Street Accident.

From the Rathway Age. Probably the original error lay with the signal-man, who set a divergent route instead of the straight route, and in that psychological instant which is associated with so many railwar disas-tr; there was a momentary lapse of attention on the part of the motorman, who falled to observe the color of the pot signal. We cannot say that any different result would have followed the use of a semaphore, since the same disaster has occurred on steam railways with standard home and distant semaphores. The order that all south-bound trains shall come to a full stop before passing through this system, whether intending to go on the straight track or by the divergent route. probably is the only improvement which even so bitter an experience can suggest, since the intersection of the curve with the straight tracks makes it physically impossible to elevate the outer rail. Too great emphasis cannot be placed upon the fact that in nearly thirty years of constant and severe operation this is the first occasion on which a car has fallen from the structure into the street below.

## The Counter and the Choir.

From the Farm Implement News. WANTED—A leading retail implement dealer, in a good sized lows city, is in charge of the choir in the Methedist church. He needs a first class young lady for bookkeeper and stenographer, and in filling the position would like, if possible, to help along the church work by securing a lady who is a good singer, either soprano or alto, and capable carrying her part in a mixed quartet. He needs also a good floor salesman, and a man who has a arst class bass voice would receive preference. Address